

## HEAVY FINES IMPOSED ON IMPUDENT SLACKERS

Men Who Question Right of Police to Demand Registration Cards Penalized—About 30 Held For Federal Authorities.

Four men caught in the slacker raid Saturday night were arraigned before Judge Bartlett in the city court today because they disputed the right of police officials to question them regarding their registration cards.

Frank Florantino, 24, of 179 Fourth street, who told Patrolman Supynski "it is none of your business" and was impudent otherwise when asked to show his card, was fined \$25. A similar case was that of Victor Baumrind, 19, of 651 Pembroke street, who was arrested by Patrolmen Kelly and Larney. In his case judgment was suspended by the court.

Santo Juanto, 35, of 623 Pembroke street, was another one of the suspects caught in the net and because he did not take it gracefully, was fined \$25.

Alexander Damburski, 29, of 15 Caroline street, proved to be the prize catch of the crowd. He admitted he had not worked in three years and saw no necessity for starting now. Judge Bartlett differed from him and ordered that he work now or pay a fine of \$100 and costs and serve 20 days in jail. A probation officer was instructed to find work for the idler and to watch him to see that he keeps working.

The balance of the prisoners, about 30, are being held either for investigation or for the federal authorities, and their cases will be disposed of as rapidly as possible.

The raid Saturday night is the first of the spectacular round-ups of slackers which has occurred in Bridgeport, but which the New Yorkers have become quite used to since District Attorney Swann, of New York city, set the fashion by making wholesale raids upon resorts in the White Light district.

A large number of those who were caught in the raid were immediately released when it was shown that they were all right, but many of them were unable to obtain possession of their white registration cards in time to report to work this morning and as a consequence there were many representatives of the factories at police headquarters trying to get their workmen out.

The raid was headed by United States Attorney John F. Crosby, Deputy United States Attorney John Begley, and Abram Smith, Department of Justice, Agent Charles H. Lane, Collector of Port James L. McGovern and Postmaster Charles F. Greene. The federal officials were assisted by members of the Bridgeport Police Department under the leadership of Assistant Superintendent Charles H. Suckley.

## Gold Mesh Bags of Baser Metal Pawnbrokers Find

New York, July 1—Once in a blue moon pawnbrokers get stung—completely unhooked with their eyes wide open. It doesn't occur often, but when it does occur the results are painful and the victims become highly emotional. Yesterday in a dozen shops walls were still echoing from the woe of Friday and Saturday. One may entitle the story "The Episode of the Gold Mesh Bags." On Friday there went tripping through the doorway of the first of this string of a dozen pawnshops a lady with a gold mesh bag. She deposited the object of vanity upon the counter, fixed the pawnbroker with a melting eye and babbled her story. Her bank was in the country. She had no check book with her. She did not want to motor out to her country estate. She needed \$50. On the counter she had sufficient security for much more than the sum required.

Uncle went to work with an eye microscope, scales and testing acid and the bag seemed to be all there and a yard wide. It weighed 199 pennyweights. It seemed as honest as a judge to the quizzing eye, and the acid applied to the outer rim, the customary spot selected for testing such bags, gave the proper reaction.

Habit spurred the banker to prefer \$40 instead of \$50, but the lady was excessively firm and stood her ground for the whole of the scene. The bargainer was a man, the bag weighed 89 pennyweights and only \$50 was asked. In a third and fourth instance \$50 and \$60 were obtained, and in subsequent cases the amounts received varied from \$40 to \$75.

Now it just happened that on Saturday evening, when one of the Eighth avenue shops was looking up for the week end, a clerk had a hunch that the bag was not all that it seemed to be. It had horns, wings and claws, but he had his doubts. He suggested casually that a further acid test might be worth while.

The bare suggestion made the pawnbroker goggle his eyes and gave him a weak feeling at the pit of the stomach, but he took the tip offered by his clerk and again applied the acid, but to the inside of the rim, not the outside, this time. Instantly the drop of acid boiled bright green and simultaneously the whole world turned black for the pawnbroker. Frankly he tested the bag from spot to spot, but the results sickened him. It was all a sham, a delusion, a snare.

## MOORMANSK LINE ACTIVITY SHOWN

London, July 1—Increasing activity along the Moormansk railroad is reported by the Christiania correspondent of the Times under date of June 27, who says a force of 600 Finnish troops, of whom 500 are Germans, are marching down the Pasvill valley. An armed British steamer with a British vice consul aboard has gone to Pethanga, when it is expected to make a dash along the Pasvill river. A large and well-equipped Russian force is marching toward the railroad across the mountains.

## REMINGTON-ARMS LAWYER REQUESTS FULLER FREEDOM

Interference in System of Organization Would Be Calamity to Production.

### MEN WANT REWARD EXPLAINED

Attorney Merritt Outlines Position of Manufacturers of This City.

Tuesday, July 2

Claiming that any classification such as is desired by the machinists and toolmakers would upset their entire organization, the manufacturers set forth their position as regards the awards recently made by the government and asked that unless the Taft-Walsh board found it absolutely imperative that it decide against this classification. The representatives of the machinists declared that such a classification must be made in order that the wages as determined by the last government award be apportioned correctly.

John J. Keppler, vice president of the International Machinists, spoke this morning regarding the minimum wage which the men feel must be established in this city. He claimed that under the award it is impossible to tell which workers belong in the different classes and declared that the War Department had not made anything clear on this subject. The machinists and toolmakers want an interpretation of the award and Mr. Keppler claimed that to be the purpose of the last conference which took the men from their work for three days.

Attorney Walter Gordon Merritt outlined the ideas of the manufacturers on the subject and said that to attempt to put any general classification on this line would be nothing short of a calamity. Each manufacturer has his own system of classification and an arbitrary rule would result in great complications as well as make possibilities for great misunderstanding. He declared the manufacturers were prepared to show that the wages paid were liberal and fair and that they had kept pace with the increased cost of living.

He stated that there must be a continuous production flow to meet the government needs and the test as far as this city is concerned is that the war program be efficiently carried out. The manufacturers do not want anything changed that hasn't got to be changed to meet the increased cost of living and this part of the program they intend to meet automatically and fairly. He pleaded that the internal conditions of the plants be not disturbed at this time.

Attorney William Wallace of New York started a statement on behalf of the Remington Arms Co. which was interrupted by adjournment for the noon recess. Attorney Wallace said his firm is prepared to furnish a list of all the trades and crafts in the factory and he also stated that it was impossible to change conditions as wages in his factory without the consent of the U. S. officer at the factory, in charge of the contract.

He made a plea for the other 90 per cent. of the employees in the factory and asked the board that some fair and equitable adjustment be made in their case. The danger of interference with the flow of munitions was emphasized. Mr. Wallace stated that 98 per cent. of all cartridges made are made by the Remington and five other firms, but that one-half of this output came from the Remington factory. Production has been increased 20 fold since 1914.

"Today," said Attorney Wallace, "it is a head of his contract schedule over 100 million cartridges. Before the last three small outgoings or strikes it was ahead of its schedule of contract production in every other particular. Before we get through it may be necessary to hire women to the same extent that they have been employed in Great Britain and France. We must keep up intensive training for the successful upkeep of this great organization. To stop this training will break down this organization on which so much depends."

E. N. Judson of St. Louis, presiding in place of W. H. Taft, asked that the points of dispute be formulated as concisely as possible by both sides and submitted to the board. Questions were frequently put to the speakers by W. H. Johnson of the labor group on the board and also by Frank P. Walsh.

## 39 KILLED WHEN BUILDING FALLS

Sioux City, Iowa, July 1—Thirty-nine persons were killed and several were injured in the collapse of the building occupied by the Ruff Drug Co. on Saturday afternoon, according to revised figures today. Seven persons are reported missing. All the injured are reported to be recovering. Investigation of the disaster was started today.

### OPEN SUMMER GARDEN FOR U. S. ENLISTED MEN

New York, July 1—A summer garden for the entertainment of soldiers and sailors on leave in this city was opened by the League of Catholic Women at its headquarters, 154 East Thirty-eighth street, today. The garden is located in a large yard in the rear of the league building, and is surrounded by blooming flowers and shrubbery.

Dinner was served to men in the service from 12 to 2 p. m., followed by a smoker and entertainment. Other amusements will be provided during the evening.

## FREEDOM OF CITY GIVEN TO WILSON

Florence, Italy, July 1—President Wilson has been given the freedom of the city by unanimous vote of the city council. A testimonial in the form of a parchment scroll embossed with red lilies and signed by the mayor and aldermen will be sent to President Wilson soon.

## LAKE EMPLOYEES DONATE LABOR TO GOVERNMENT

Make Patriotic Offer to Company to Expedite Submarine Construction and Celebrate Glorious Fourth.

No less than 1,680 men and women employed by the Lake Torpedo Boat company will donate three hours of their labor to the government July Fourth.

## ROAD CONDITIONS IN NEW ENGLAND ARE EXCELLENT

The Boston Post Road is in good condition between New York and New Haven and the same is true of the entire shore route through New London to Westerly, R. I. From thence to East Greenwich there are two or three sections on which construction will be in progress all summer. The Hope Valley route running from Westerly through Hope Valley and Washington to Providence is a hard surfaced road, in good condition.

The trunk line from New Haven and Boston via Hartford, Springfield and Worcester (the old Post Road route) is in good condition with the exception of a short stretch between Warehouse Point and Springfield on the east side of the Connecticut River; a detour is necessary here, crossing the river to Westbrook Locks and road. The 4th Line route, also crossing the Connecticut at Springfield. The Naugatuck Valley route from Bridgeport through Waterbury to Gt. Barrington is in good condition excepting for a short distance at Seymour where the main road is under construction, the detour is just as good as the trunk line.

There is very little construction in progress on roads running to the Backcountry with the exception of a short section on the Under Mountain Road between Salisbury and South Egremont. A good detour is provided. The Monument Mountain Road between Great Barrington and Stockbridge is under construction and closed; but a good route is provided via Van Deusenville and Glendale which practically parallels the closed road. The 4th Line route between Waterbury and Boston, via Hartford, Williamantic and Providence, is in excellent condition excepting for a short stretch entering West Hartford where a good hard surfaced detour is provided.

The Jacobs Ladder route from Lenox to Springfield is in good condition all the way. The Mohawk Trail between North Adams and Greenfield is also in fine shape, as a whole, although somewhat rough for short distances. The Connecticut Valley route is all improved from Long Island Sound to within a short distance of the Canadian border, excepting at two points where work is in progress: (1) between Warehouse Point and Eastfield, (mentioned above); (2) between Saybrook and Middletown. The motorist may avoid the latter by going from New Haven to Middletown or from New London to Hartford via Williamantic. The cross-connection between Providence and Worcester via Woonsocket is in good condition.

Very little change is noted in road conditions on Cape Cod. Excellent surface is found from Providence down the south side of the Cape to Provincetown and also for the return via the north side and through Plymouth to Boston. There are also a number of good cross-connections which are hard surfaced.

The surface is improved and in good condition between Boston and Portsmouth via South Newburyport and the Shore Road, and the same condition exists on the Newburyport Turnpike.

The Greenfield-Boston route via Fitchburg is somewhat worn and there are some rough stretches. The Worcester-Newburyport route, via Clinton, Lowell and Lawrence, is mostly in good condition with the exception of some construction which is in progress between Worcester and West Boylston, where a short detour is necessary.

## SEES NO PRESENT NEED FOR TAKING OVER TELEGRAPH

Washington, July 2—While three cabinet officers were before the Commerce committee today advocating the Aswell resolution empowering the President to take over telegraph, telephone, cable and wireless systems, the House took jurisdiction over the measure from that committee and vested it in the Military committee.

There was no discussion and only a viva voce vote when Representative Gordon of Ohio moved that jurisdiction be transferred because the measure was urged as a military necessity. Members of the Military committee said later that they were not opposed to the resolution and undoubtedly would report it favorably.

Secretary Baker and Daniels and Postmaster General Burleson appeared before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee. Secretary Baker, taking the stand first, said it did not happen at the minute to be a military necessity to take over telegraph and telephones, but it might be "the next minute." He declared it essential as a war measure to give the President full power to take over control of the wires if necessary.

### NAMES GABB FOR SHERIFF

Hartford, July 1—The Hartford county Democratic convention today nominated George H. Gabb of Bloomfield, for sheriff. John F. Sheridan of Manchester, sought the nomination and four ballots were required to decide the contest. He is engaged in the automobile business and was a member of the legislature in 1909.

## PREDICTS REIGN OF MOB LAW IF UNITED STATES GOES "DRY"

Dr. D. O. Edson, of New York City, Declares National Prohibition, Which "Had More to Do With the Wrecking of Russia Than Any Other Cause," Will Result in Revolt by American People.

"No great nation or people has ever tried the complete suppression of alcohol. The nearest we know of it was the experiment in Russia. We know the result," declares Dr. D. O. Edson, prominent New York physician, in the New York Tribune. Dr. Edson and other physicians and psychologists, answering a questionnaire propounded by The Tribune, were united in their opposition to national prohibition. Dr. Edson added:

"In my judgment, prohibition had more to do with the wrecking of Russia than any other cause."

"In my judgment exactly the same result will follow here in the United States. The immediate result of prohibition will be a marked and dangerous increase of crime, insanity, discontent and unrest. Mobs and mob violence will ensue, and the Industrial Workers of the World, which are the Bolsheviks of America, will attempt to gain possession of the country. And their numbers will be enormously augmented."

"I do not draw attention to the fact that the typical Industrial Worker of the World, Socialist, anarchist or labor agitator is not an alcoholic in any way; I will even say it is rarely a user of fermented liquor."

"He is usually a prohibitionist!"

Dr. Edson prefaces his remarkable statements concerning the Russian situation by saying:

"May I begin by asking a familiar question: 'What does a man live for?'"

"Not, it is evident, for bread alone. Nor for love, nor for family, nor—it may be added—for money."

"The primitive hunger we know—the stomach hunger, sex hunger and the rest—are rather easily satisfied. And therefore intermittent in their 'drive' on human action and our daily lives."

"But there is one hunger that is practically incessant and never absent. That is the hunger to achieve, to accomplish something, to win regard or applause or money or attain a victory—it may be at the workbench or on the battlefield, or in an argument at the dinner table, or merely in our thoughts as we walk down the street or sit day-dreaming over a pipe."

"Incessantly this hunger must be satisfied, for it is the source of nearly all our happiness. This is the great discovery of modern psychology."

"If it is not satisfied, the mind takes refuge in insanity, alcohol or drugs, and achieves in the dreams which these inspire."

Prohibition ignores this.

"Now, the trouble with all prohibition theories is that it ignores or is ignorant of this great fact. Yet this hunger for achievement is as basic and vital as the desire for food and drink."

"And just as indispensable."

"The mechanisms by which this craving is satisfied are as silent and unconscious as the mechanisms by which our bodily vigor is sustained. The processes of digestion, the coursing of the little blood plates which carry oxygen and food to every tissue and cell of the body, are no more subtle nor complex nor compelling than the parallelism is complete and exact. When we lack food, when we are thirsty, there is a vague craving which soon results in a general disturbance of the bodily functions. In exactly the same way when this instinct to achieve, to be great, is not satisfied, there comes a vague craving which, if unsatisfied, soon results in a general mental disturbance."

"The starved mind flies to alcohol, to pipe dreams or the protective delusions of the insane."

"The unescapable alternative is suicide. No man can live and not achieve in some way, either in fancy or in fact."

"All this the prohibitionist passes by as if it did not exist. He sees in the use of stimulants a cause of human weakness and degradation—when it is the result."

"He imagines that the craving for liquor is some evil possession or a kind of body lust. Nothing could be further from the fact."

"The desire to booze is a brain hunger, or the result of a brain hunger, a soul or mind thirst."

"It is not a bodily craving as for food and water, but for achievement, as in sports, exercises or work."

"There is in mental and civilized conduct a dead line of lack of achievement. Drive a man through this line and he is done for—down and out."

"Now, an enormous number of men 'achieve' in the main, but not enough to free them from the 'dead line.' They eke out the meager 3 or 4 per cent. necessary with a little alcohol. Take this away and you make a thief or the insane or the criminal."

### THE KEELEY CURE

"A number of people imagine that the 'Keely cures' were proof that alcoholism is a kind of bodily weakness or perversion. In reality, the Keely cures were clubs of praise. Boozers could gather together and grow great in telling of their wonderful exploits in the consumption of liquor or their greatness in overcoming it, with an admiring audience. This was their achievement!"

Of particular importance at this time is the question of the medical profession, as the wisdom of nationwide prohibition has been challenged from a new quarter—the borderline of psychology and medicine.

The many favorable replies received from doctors of prominence brought from the editor of The Tribune the comment, "That the weight of medical opinion was rather opposed to prohibition than favorable."

"The great surprise of the whole canvass," says The Tribune, "is the prominence of the 'psychological compensation' argument. This appears again and again in some form in the comments of physicians and educators as well as psychologists. These authorities assert that alcohol provides a convenient and relatively harmless consolation to carry men over the periods of depression and exhaustion which are inevitable in our highly strenuous modern life. In this it may perform a valuable practical service, but it is not the weight of medical opinion that counts."

Dr. Jacoby agrees.

Dr. Abraham Jacoby believes the prohibition would not increase the general health and happiness of the nation, and adds: "No autocracy ever does."

Dr. J. Byrne likewise believes the prohibition would do more harm than good, since it would bring about "a destruction of individual liberty" and "intolerable paternalism."

Dr. Robert Abraham is convinced that prohibition would not foster the national welfare.

Dr. Arthur Ewing Hadley, president of Yale University, says frankly that he has doubts as to the wisdom of national prohibition, and adds: "Belonging to a generation which emphasizes self-control more and public control less than is habitual at present."

Dr. A. A. Brill, one of the foremost exponents of the Freudian system of "psycho-analysis" in this country, believes that excess indulgence is largely confined to the mentally deficient and is a result, not a cause. The result, he insists, can not be cured by prohibition. Dr. Brill states: "The persons who can make a vice a most anything and usually do something equally if not more deleterious to the community. Taking away fermented liquors will not give them brains."

the impulses toward rebellion, toward 'kicking over the traces,' which are set up by the strain of strenuous living, exhaust themselves pleasantly in moderate alcoholic indulgence whereas they might otherwise take more serious form. Some measure of belief in this allegation is implied in a large proportion of the replies received."

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## GERMAN SCHOOLS FOR POLAND IS HUN SOLUTION

Another Feature to Settle Problem is Favorable Economic Concessions.

London, July 2—The principal features of the German solution of the Polish question, which are approved by all the Central powers, are published in the Abend Zeitung of Augsburg, Germany, says an Exchange Telegraph Co. dispatch from Zurich. The conditions are:

"The frontiers will be fixed by the German high command according to military needs."

"The Polish army will be restricted to 50,000."

"For 50 years Poland must make most favorable economic concessions to the Central powers on the principle of the most favored nation."

"Publication of German, Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish papers must be allowed."

"In any locality where there are 10 German children a German school will be opened."

Provision, the newspaper adds, also is made for an elective monarchy. The German conditions will be incorporated in the constitution which can not be modified without the approval of the Central powers.

## BOY HELD AFTER DEATH OF CHUM IN FIREMAN PLAY

New York, July 1—Thirteen-year-old Max Morganstern of No. 221 Varot street, Brooklyn, was arrested on a charge of juvenile delinquency last night, following the death of Harry Moskowitz, an eleven-year-old playmate, in St. Catherine's hospital.

The two boys were playing fireman in the back yard of the Moskowitz home, No. 221 Varot street, on June 21, when Max dropped a heavy bed spring on his companion. Harry's foot was crushed and he died from the infection.

Max was placed in charge of the Children's society.

## GARABED REPORT IS UNFAVORABLE

Washington, July 1—An unfavorable report on "Garabed," the mysterious engine which its inventor claims would take power out of the air to run anything from an aeroplane to a battleship, was submitted to the interior department today by the committee of scientists which tested the invention at Boston on Saturday.

The committee announced that it did not believe that the principles of the inventor, Garabed T. K. Giragossian, were sound or his devices operative, or that they could result in practical development of free energy.

## YOUNG JAURES IS BELIEVED CAPTIVE

Paris, July 1—Louis Jaures, son of the Socialist leader, Jean Jaures, assassinated in Paris about the time that the war broke out, who has been officially posted as missing, is not yet 20 years old, though he has been at the front for more than two years. He enlisted voluntarily before his class was called to the colors. Recently he was promoted to be a cadet by a chasseur battalion.

Young Jaures' comrades believe that he has fallen, slightly wounded, into the hands of the Germans.

### ENTERTAIN U. S. TROOPS

London, July 1—American troops in the London district were entertained at the Palace theater Sunday evening and addresses were made by Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, and T. J. MacNamara, parliamentary secretary to the admiralty.

## CAPT. CROCKER DEAD

Brest, France, Wednesday, June 26—Capt. Alvah Crocker of Massachusetts died suddenly here Tuesday.